Temperance.

LICENSE LAWS .- NO. I.

reducing many to pauperis to crimes of every kind, pro

diseases both of body and many premature death, by leads occasioned by its use, by to or the hands of others under ar which reasons the traffic is dy immoral; and whereas laws

y manufact, and the manufact of the manufact of the control of the

are hereby, repealed.' Sup-ness were left just where such

it to sell ardent spirit; and of

n doing inis, are unconstitutional. at public opinion will regulate the trade, urse, no legislation with regard to it is

ear an aws, and a such reviel increase so rapidly, and to such extent, that the community will be to enact better laws for restraining it

e in their nature & effects, immoral auposed arguments for the doing all legislation on this subject, I pro-his, and some subsequent numbers, examine. And I would respectfully

h your article, or any articles which is repeal of all laws on this subject, g of this iniquity to regulate itself fied and expressed in

ise, in this case, is an error, and o

has a right to sell any thing, the manke money; or else, that his t spirit, to be used as a drink, is to the public; neither of which is

s a man a right to sell licentious pic-e can make money by it? Has he a illottery tickets, if he can make mon-Has he a right to sell counterfie e can make money by it? Has he a il contagion and death, and increase

fardent spirit, to be used as a drink the community. All present, and slation on this subject, admits this id all the facts with regard to it

lusion that the sale of lot-ious to the community; and the traffic in them is wrong.

ther to the great interests of men we not suppose that an enlightene iment, and a due regard to the goo

Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Society.

conclusion which is drawn from i

What would be the ef-

-VOL. XX

1.11-No. 50--- Whole No. 1039.

istant part of the country, aper of the 27th ult, an article paper of the 27th unt. an article is se Laws." In that article is the Worcester Palladium, in "that it will be found upon weighty consided, "that it will be found upon there are many weighty consid-r of a repeal of all license laws." but the subject, but that every e at liberty to sell ardent spirit he pleases. The writer ther re he pleases. The writer their public opinion would regulate at thea say, "Suppose the legislass an act, to this effect: "Whereardent spirits, as a drink, is not be public good, but, on the contemporary influence on the

translation of the Bible, it is America. You have not indeed, existed as a distinct nation for three or even one century; but when, two centuries ago, your fathers landed on the rock at Plymouth, their most valuable possession was the Bible in English. Especially was this the case, when the men who had it, knew its inestinable worth; and estimated aright the privilege of free access to its glorious contents. To the Bible you may legitimately trace all your liberty, your morality, your churches. And it will just be when its truths are understood and their influence felt through the breadth and length of your land. through the breadth and length of your land, that Popery will be stopped in its progress, and stripped of its many colored mask; that slavery will cease, and its tremendous evils be unknown except in your nation's history; and that your Christian citizens will see and feel it to be their Christian citizens will see and feel it to be their duty to secure, as far as they can, the services of faithful men in their state legislatures, as well as in the national Congress. The Bible has yet much to do among you. But you have it free—unencumbred by the meretrecious adornings of human policy. You have no incubus of a State Church, to retard the progress of real Protestant principles by active according to

a State Church, to retard the progress of real Protestant principles by acting according to those of Popery. You have no acts of Parliament, which compel Papists and Infidels and Dissenters to support what is called the Protestant Church. How can we convince Papists that we are right, when we do them this great wrong? How can we unite all Protestants, against the efforts of Popery, when means like these are constantly employed to separate the friends of the Reformation?

Disencembered of these great evils, you have a fair field before you for stemming the tide of Popish error which has begun to set in upon your country. The Protestants of America can more easily and more cordially unite in defence of these scriptural principles, than we can an this country. You can preach sgainst,—or oppose, these scriptural principles, than we can in this country. You can preach against,—or oppose, anti-christian delusion, without raising against you the charge of seeking to promote political designs. You can make appeal to Roman Catholics, without being met by the cry of injustice and oppression. If in any land, then, the great principles of the Reformation should have free, unfetterred course, it ought to be in your country. You have some difficulties even in your land; but they are few and trivial compared with ours. If Protestants of all denominations only do their duty, Popery can make no progress among you by conversion. There may be an increase of numbers by immigration. But let those crowds of ignorant and necessitous beings those crowds of ignorant and necessitous beings who come from dark Irelasd and Popish Germany, be met with the light of the Gospel: let schools and Bibles, and plain affectionate preach-ing penetrate the thick dartness which Popish priests have in all ages loved to throw around the mass of their followers: let the spirit in which you conduct your enterprize be in accor-dance with the spirit of Christ: and Popery will find a grave, rather than a throne, in your

atlantic cities and western valley. Celebration of the 4th October in England. Celebration of the 4th betober in England.
To illustrate what I have said about our difficulties in opposing Popery, I would refer to some circumstances connected with the above commemoration. Some manths ago, I believe, a publication belonging to the Dissenters hinted at the desirableness of taking some notice of the return of the 4th October, of account of Coverdale's Translation. Some notice was taken of it, and silently the feeling spread, that it might do good to improve the opportunity by directing the attention of congregations to the necessity, authority and sufficiency of a Divine Revelation. In the mean time the country was agisition is true. The indiscrims arient spirit, to be used as a mass who choose to do it, is insurantly; and of course, persof money, or for any other right to pursue it. The publand to forbid it. The presupposed repeal of all laws on Editor, admits, and strongly, that the public good forbids may be a reason, and a good aw should not forbid it. The presupposed repeal of all saws on the course it; but is a why it should not forbid it? aurres, in view of facts, have lighten their past, and strongly and the facts it; but is a why it should not forbid it? pists, and their detestation of his Majesty's ministers for endangering the frotestant Church in Ireland by these destructive measures. The whole affair soon became 1 mere political intrigue. This disgusted at liberal and soundhearted Protestants. They saw it was not the Bible—it was not the Reformation—that excited the zeal of these men; but the sinecure livings of the Irish Church, and the danger to which Orange ascendancy was exposel in Ireland. injurious to the community; and sing of the traffic in them is wrong sing of the traffic in them is wrong repeal all laws, and say, "public regulate the trade?" Or did they wrong, and highly injurious to the &c. &c. therefore "all laws are sale!" No, Sir, they acted more as the guardians of the public welfare; when wicked men, for the sake of could, in violation of all right, injure mainly, they, as good men and faithful fust, would defend that community.

The subject came fully before the British public in the daily journals. The Teries saw they must conceal the political part of the question, and allow it to be a religious and thanksgiving celebration. The minds of Churchmen and the control of the public with the community and the community.

The subject came fully before the British public in the daily journals. The Teries saw they must conceal the political part of the question, and allow it to be a religious and thanksgiving celebration. The minds of Churchmen and the community approaches became more calmed as the day approaches became more calmed as the folly of the public with the single control of the public with the single call the same thanksgiving and thanksgiving celebration. The minds of Churchmen and the community approaches the folly of the public with the single call the call of these men; but the single call of these men; but the single call of the same in the call of these men; but the single call of the same in the call of these men; but the single call of the same in the call of the call of the call of the call of the same in the call of the ca turning the memory of such an event into mere party purposes, and seemed disposed to attend to the subject in a proper spirit. The 4th day of October arrived, and as far as

the accounts have appeared, there was great Religious.

Religious.

Religious.

For the Baston Recorder.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Stand Centenary of the English Translation of the Bible by Myles Coverdale.

Suppose the above event was not forgotten in the Protestants of America, on the 4th of bastor,—an event connected with the spread is the ministry, and the rough a family and one literacy and the suppose truth in this country, and the rough a family and one literacy and the suppose that we sanctioned the present these hereic men, whose memory will every the suppose that we sanctioned the present in the suppose that we sand the capable shading maral truth, lighted their torch that file present is successful and powerful, and of lessening our influence, it is despised, and trodden down. The good have done. It was the fear of leading our people to suppose that we suppose that we shad each sund expandent the suppose that we shad each sund expandent the file present in the suppose that we shad expandent the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose that the suppose the suppose that the suppose that th imity among the various denominations of estants. From the lofty Cathedral down to

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1835.

Catholics will receive the Bible, and in spite of their priests, listen to the truth. Now, Protestants are bound (and the Word is bound with them) by the Political Establishment. You have an interest in this matter. I wish to call your peculiar attention to it in my next letter, if I have an opportunity of writing soon.

the public will be liable to form very incorrect views on the subject, especially as it regards the West and South. The Statistics may be correct, and yet the actual amount of means of moral and religious improvement, and the permanent good effects of religion, may not hold a corresponding comparison with New England. An accurate acquaintance with the character and condition of the church in those parts of the country, will convince any unbiased mind of the truth of this. My own convictions are the result of six years residence, and careful observance.

come to be informed that of the 20 preachers, only one could be found who had received a liberal education, and had been through a regular course of study in systematic theology. Some two or three were pretty well educated in English, and had read, perhaps, three or four authors in theology, &c. And of the balance, some could neither read nor write; and others, but innerfectly, to say nothing of morals. Now. some could neither read nor write; and others, but imperfectly, to say nothing of morals. Now, if the adage of the prophet Hosen be true, and none can doubt it; Like priests, like people; that is, as are the priests, so will be the people, then we may form some adequate views to what extent the great majority of the communicants are enlightened, and exhibit in their lives the permanent good effects of the gospel. And how they will compare in this respect, with the same number of communicants in the East. Could we take in the whole at a glance of the eye, we should probably see a vast disproportion.

number of communicants in the East. Could we take in the whole at a glance of the eye, we should probably see a vast disproportion.

Again, on the supposition that any given number of ministers and professing Christians in each section of the country had equal amount of piety, a disproportion in the good effects of the gospel, as exhibited in the life, would still be manifest. Knowledge is power, and it would give to one class of Christians, ability and efficiency, which the other could not possess.

Again, professing Christians in the West are subjected to all the inconveniences, and want of means to extend their influence, incident to a new country. Were other things equal, this would be sufficient of itself to create a great disparity between them, as it regards the manifest effects of the gospel, and their brethren in the older and more favored parts of the country. In the South, their system of slavery must be like an incubus upon the church, paralizing her strength, cripling her efforts, and rendering her weak and imbecile. From all these obstacles weak and imbecile. From all these obstacles

of at least 80 or 90,000, not more than fifteen or twenty can be found fully qualified to preach the gospel; qualified as the word of God, and the importance of the work, require. And when I say this, I would by no means undervalue the motives and labors of brethren less favored. Many of them are doing good, and in the abundance of their labors, are turning many to righteousness. But how appalling is this state of things when compared with the more favored portions of Zion, on whose walls are stationed devoted and able watchmen so near as to see eye to eye! of at least 80 or 90,000, not more than fifteen o

The ministry will be efficient and successful

not kingly power and acts of Parliamens stopped its progress and dimost extinguished it. Protestantism has never yet had a fair, uncumbered trial in this land of State Churches. Too many of the errors of Popery remained. The Fathers of the Reformation would gladly have swept them a way; but they were so tallowed. The spirit of Popery, which has always been a persecuting spirit, existed a full vigor. It was, in fact, this very spirit of inti-christ, that drove your fatheys to the western widerness. The great principle of the Protestars against the Church of Rome, was their play to private judgment in matters of faith and practice. This, we know, was not allowed by the nominal Protestants of those semi-popish days. The consequences, you and your readers are well as the least friends of that if we never yet been in that land. We as the least result in the strict of the protestants of those semi-popish days. The consequences, you and your readers are well as a distinct of the subject, that if there is a nation under heaven that should commemorate with sentiments of deep and lively gnatitude the tercentency of the translation of the Bible, it is America. You have not indeed, existed as a distinct nation for the protestants, and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and in short, every command of the dealogue violated; and its some case, there are an every command of the dealogue violated; and its some of the protestant of

For the Boston Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

Mr. Editoro,—On reading in your last number the article headed "Religious Statistics, as appended to the narrative of Drs. Reed and Matheson," my eye fastened on an inference in White your distingtion with the words: "After all, the proportion of ministers and communicants to the whole population is not so much greater in New England, than at the West and South, as has been supposed."

Now, this is very true, as appears from the table: but, unless we have, as you very properly suggested, "the statistics of the effects of religion in the different parts of the United States," the public will be liable to form very incorrect views on the subject, especially as it regards the West and South. The Statistics may be correct, and yet the actual amount of means of moral and religious improvement, and the permanent good effects of religion, may not hold a corresponding comparison with New Eagland.

the trissionary sustained by the church in New-ton, Zast, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Honer and Rev. Mr. Bates.

An accurate acquaintance with the character and condition of the church in those parts of the country, will convince any unbiased mind of the truth of this. My own convictions are the result of six years residence, and careful observation, in the West. There are several reasons why there exists such a disproportion between the statistics as given in the table referred to, and the effects.

One is, the qualifications of the ministry in the West and South fall far below those of the same number in the East. I make this statement without any disposition to draw invidious comparisons. For illustration, takethe country of L.—, in Ohio, where I have resided the three last years. In this county there were at the least twenty preachers; making one to every 300 inhabitants; there being about 6000 souls. Now, in statistics, this looks very fair; but the picture receives a darker shade, when we come to be informed that of the 20 preachers, only one could be found who had received a liberal education, and had been through a regular course of study in systematic theology. Some two or three were perty well educated in English, and had read, perhaps, three or four authors in theology, &c. And of the balance, some could neither read nor write; and others,

Broken state of southern churches.

The churches in this country have been almost broben up by emigration to the south-west. The fertis lands in that quarter, with the high price of citton, have induced thousands to remove. Many have gone without selling their lands, leaving the country for miles deserted of inhabitants, presenting an appearance of decay and desolation that is distressing. The staple of his country is Tobacco, which, though staple of his country is Tobacco, which, though staple of his country is Tonacco, which, though a prefitable crop, is far inferior to the cotton of the southwest; and this circumstance is drawing from us shousands every year; among these, our most valuable members and citizens. Such a course of things has a very discouraging effect on ninisters, as well as others; for, if we succeed it building up a little church, in a few years themembers are scattered over Alabama, Mississipil and Arkausas Territory, and the walls have to be again raised. In May, 1830, I became asstor of the church in Oxford, our county town. The church then consisted o county town. The church then consisted of about twenty-five members. In the course of two years, it arose to about 100. It now consists, I suppose, of twenty-five or thirty, the rest having gone to the southwest. This is but a specimen of what is taking place all over the country; and it is to this cause more than to any other, that we are constrained to look abroad for help. On this account too, our churches and begingles that the support institutions languish, and minis-

ters labor under many discouragements. Labors among the slaves.
There has been much excitement here this year, on the subject of slavery. I have not been impeded, however, in my labors among the negroes, but have generally preached to them once on each Sabbath, at the church, and as often as I chose at private houses. Were them once on each Sabhath, at the church, am as often as I chose at private houses. Wer the energies of the North more spent in suppli-cation for the descent of the Holy Spirit on th cation for the descent of the Holy Spirit on the South, and in aiding to preach the gospel to master and to slave, the extinction of slavery had been much nearer than it now is. Pray for us, dear brethren. Could you see the evils against which we have to contend, your hearts would bleed for us. With many thanks for your Christian kindness, and prayers for your happiness, I subscribe myself your humble fellow laborer,

REMARK. Discour agements attend the ministry of reconciliation every where. Certainly, they are very great at the South. It is well that

they are very great at the So great at the South. It is well that churches at the North should understand them. Many of our brethren there, labor in the very fire. Many of our first churches are scattered and peeled and broken, by various means. But God has there a seed to serve means. But God has there a seed to serve him. He has servants to stand on the watch-tower, and there is much people to be saved. The aroused energies of the New England churches may your a flood of blessings on those desolations; and, though converts in N. Carolina may be scattered over all the states of th line may be scattered over all the states of the southwest, they no not perish in their wanderings, but diffuse the savor of piety wherever they go, and carry forward the work of regenerating the country. We have no reason to be discouraged. God is on the throne, and will cause ot only the wrath, but the weakness of man Massachusetts come up to the work of Ho missions with renovated strength and ardor?

WEAK CHURCHES. The number of feeble congregations in the United States, which cannot support the institutions of religion, without foreign aid, is very large. The proportion of these congregations is different, in different parts of the country. It may vary from one half, or one third, as mone sections, to one quarter, or one sixth, as tions of religion, without toreign and, is very large. The proportion of these congregations is different, in different parts of the country. It may vary from one half, or one third, as in some sections, to one quarter, or one sixth, as

Many of them it must ineviably prostrate in the dust. It is very difficult—perhaps impossible to send out agitating subjects, week after week, into an excitable and excited community, without souring the minds of non towards each other, and causing dissatisfaction, which willshow itself in withdrawing from a support of the Gospel. On most subjects in controversy, at the present day, as regards slavery, or metaphysical theology, we suppose there is, in almost all the congregations, both of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, a diversity of sentiment. This diversity may easily be kindled into such a flame, as to destroy harmony of led into such a flame, as to destroy harmony o action, and end either in the dismission of the pastor, or in the withdrawal of members from

pastor, or in the withdrawal of members from the society,—thus making the strong feeble, and the weak still wenker.

We admit that essential truth must not be sacrificed to peace;—and when fundamental doctrines are at stake, the crushing of churches, even in masses, ought not to deter from their defence. In this respect, the synod that suspended Mr. Barnes are consistent. They declare their opinion that some of his errors are fundamental;—and if their opinion is correct, they ought not to be driven from the defence of the truth by the consideration of the base. of the truth, by the consideration of the havoc which a division in the churches would create.
They may lament the evil, yet regard it as less
than the evil of fundamental and deady error.
Not so, however, when the points in dispute

are confessedly of minor importance; and the safety of the church and the cause of truth are not put in jeopardy. Not every diversity of sen-timent in morals or in theology will warrant a hazarding of the peace of the churches. Much less will every such diversity warrant a pros-tration of the churches—such as would necessarily result, in a multitude of cases, from the alienation of a few individuals. [Ct. Obs.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph. STATE OF RELIGION AMONG MINISTERS. Our attention has been recently called to this subject by an esteemed minister of the gospel. In complying with his request to offer a few in complying with his request to ouer a few remarks upon it, it is not our purpose to sit in judgment on the Christian character or attain-ments of our brethren, but rather to present such inquiries as have probably been suggested to many others by the state of religion in our

It is known that rdigious apathy is a prominent feature in the reports of most of the Synods which have recently been in session. In their annual narratives of the state of relgion, they all speak of lukewarnness, and of the declension of vital, active piety. Most of then speak of the suspension of that divine power, with which the Holy Spirit has often accompanied the truth in former years. Very few churches have been revived, or refreshed by divine influences: few conversions are reported: And so cold and formal have many become in their religious services, that they appear almost satisfied to have things remain as they are. They are not deeply affected, and humbled in view of prevailing apathy in the church, atd of abounding errors, irreligion and vice in the community. The moral It is known that religious apathy is a prominent apatny in the course, and of abounding errors, irreligion and vice in the community. The moral picture sketched in most of these narratives, is truly humiliating. The sate of things presented is so deplorable, that many of the presbyteries and synods have appointed seasons for fasting, unisation and prayer with a special reference of this subject. They begin to see the necessity of always from this spiritual slumber and of alling upon God to direct and bless them in the work which he has assigned them.

But if there is nothing more than a formal ob servance of this day, little or no change for the better can be expected as the result of it. Is it not then proper—when called to deplore the sins which have grieved the Hoy Spirit from the churches—that search should be made for sin at churches—that search should be made for sin at the very altar? that repentance should begin among those who have been appointed to minis-ter in holy things? Hadthey been very faithful as ministers of God, charged with the care of souls, and placed on the walls of Zion to watch for them—had they been fully awake to the amazing interests entrusted to their hands, and labored for Christ, for God, for the salvation of multitudes for Christ, for God, for the salvation of multitudes now hardened in their sins, and almost ready for perdition—had they labore; for eternity as Paul did at Ephesus, ceasing sot to warn every one night and day, with tears,—bould we now hear of coldness and reigning stupidity in almost every part of the church? Does not God uniformly bless the ministry when laboring with earnestness, and in the spirit indicated by the above declaration of the Apostle? We cannot conceive it possible, under the disnessation of crace, that t possible, under the dispetsation of grace, that uch a state of things as the synods report can ong co-exist with the labor of a holy ministry, solemnly impressed with the conviction of their awful responsibility, striving earnestly and with many tears to present every nan faultless before

What then are the desciences in the religion of ministers? We cannot attempt to survey the wide field for remark which this inquiry opens. It may be left for every minister to explore, for his own individual benefit. Our inquiries most be confined to one or two definite traits of character, which re palpable. One of

traits of character, which we propade. One of them is the want of deep himility.

That unfeigned and dep humility—such a humility as makes one difficent of his own wis-dom, and willing to take m humble place before God and men—is an essentul feature in the Christian character, we conside as a truth too obvi tian character, we conside is a truth too obvi-ous to need argument for its support. And is this trait of character manifested in all its beauty and glory by most ministers of our church? Dr. Alexander, in a serma before the Synod of Virginia, during their late meeting, remarked, in substance, that the lifficulties in the judica-tories of our church diselly resulted from the want of hamility. His remarks on this point want of humility. His remarks on this point were so obviously just and appropriate, that we would rejoice to see them expanded and held up before every minister of the gospel in this

untry. It is well known that those who have been eminent for usefulnesss in the church, have also been eminent for this heavenly virtue. Humility has shone in their lives as well as in their dishas sholle in their lives as well as in that dis-courses. You may read it in the conduct of such men as Rice, and Payson, and Bminerd, and Paul. Payson says, at the close of one of his frequent seasons of fasting and prayor—"I saw myself exceedingly vile, seemed the chief of sinners, to be worse than the evil spirit, and thought the lowest place in hell to be my due.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR

of bringing souls to him, seemed to be the most delightful and honorable of all offices; and in this service I felt willing to spend and be spent; to suffer pain, contempt and death itself. Felt a most intense love for Christ's people, and was willing to be below them all." "—In the exercise of the same spirit, after a season of prayer, Brainerd says—"Prayed earnestly for dear Christians, and for those I have reason to fear are my enemies; and could not have spoken a word of bitterness, or entertained a bitter thought against the vilest man living. Had a sense of my own great unworthiness. My soul seemed to breathe forth love and praise God affresh, when I thought he would let his children love and receive me as one of their brethren and and receive me as one of their brethren and fellow-citizens. When I thought of their treatfellow-citizens. When I thought of their treating me in that manner, I longed to lie at their feet; and could think of no way to express the sincerity and simplicity of my love and esteem of them, as being much better than myself. "!— And Paul could say in an appeal to those who And Paul could say in an appear to those wind had witnessed his conduct—"Ye know, from the first day I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with many lears, &c.‡ So important is humility in the view of the Lord Jesus, that shortly before his death, after all the instructions of his ministry for very to impress the lesson death so try for years, to impress the lesson deeply on the hearts of his disciples and make it, if possithe hearts of his disciples and make it, if possible indelible in their minds, he condescended to perform a menial service: He actually washed their feet, and girded himself with a towel and wiped them.

Now is there not a great and prominent declaration of the service of the

from is there not a great and prominent de-fect in this trait of character as it appears in many of the ministry? We do not say that they have more pride, or are more opinionated, than other men, or than other Christians. But do they manifest the spirit of humility as Christ would have them manifest it? Do they in fact possess it? Do they hold to that orthodoxy in sentiment which promotes the growth and deentiment which promotes the growth and developement of this Cardinal Christian Virtue? velopement of this Cardinal Christian virtue; Are they willing, like Payson, "to be any thing however mean," to promote the glory of God? Do they, like him feel, "a most intense love for Christ's people," and are they "willing to be below them all?" Do they, like Brainerd, so love their brethren that they cannot speak "a so love their brethren that they cannot speak "a word of bitterness," or entertain a "bitter thought" against them? Have they that love for one another which Brainerd had when he "longed to lie at the feet" of his brethren? Or can they say, as Paul did, that since they entered the ministry they have been serving the Lord, at all seasons WITH ALL HUMILITY OF MIND!

at all seasons WITH ALL HUMILITY OF MIND?

Is it possible that jealousy, and ency, and evil surnisings should burst forth in strife and contention from hearts deeply imbued with this Christian grace? Can it co-exist with such passions as are frequently developed in ecclesinstical proceedings? If ministers possessed it, in the measure which they must possess it to be fit ambassadors for him whose cause they plead—could they be so wedded to their own opinions as to concede nothing to the different views of their brethren? If this celestial fire were kindled in their hearts by the Spirit of Heaven, it led in their hearts by the Spirit of Heaven, it would consume the self-confidence, and envy, and prejudice, and bitterness, which destroy the harmony and peace of the church.

It is not our province to judge any man.

The above inquiries are presented with a reference to the state of the whole church—and not ence to the state of the whole charch—and not exclusively to any party in it. They may be summed up in a single question. Can there be much of genuine Christian humility in ministers, among whom many things directly opposed to it are plainly manifest? Should any answer in the negative, it will be borne in mind, that a definition of the control of th cience in this cardinal virtue is of itself a proof of a glaring defect in personal picty. Scriptural picty, if it exist at all, must be very superficial in a heart which is not imbued with this spirit.

—And if the picty of the ministry be very defective, every one may see one important reason why greater and more blessed results are not witnessed as the fruits of their labors.

oir of Payson, p. 93.

PLAN FOR CIRCULATING THE STANDARD VOLUMES OF THE AM. TRACT SOCIETY.

The responsibility of ordering and procurie supplied, and sufficient means can be raised, great benefit will result from employing a qualified and efficient Agent to visit the churches and devote himself to the work.

and devote himself to the work.

For supplying a Township or Congregation.—
The books being obtained, let a sermon or public statement be presented, clearly showing the importance of religious reading; the standard excellence of the Society's volumes, and the signal blessing of the Holy Spirit that has attended their circulation; that different der nations of evangelical Christians mile in issuing them; that they are sold at cost, and at the same price in all parts of the country; that the object of circulating them is solely to promote experi-mental and practical piety; and that an effort will be made immediately to give every family

within the township, or congregation, an op-portunity to purchase such as they desire.

The subject being thus explained, let the names of a sufficient number of individuals, male or female, be obtained, to supply each a school district, or neighborhood, within a defiite period, say one or two weeks; and a Su-crintendent be appointed to furnish them the olumes, receive their returns, and keep the

Raise funds, if practicable, sufficient to furnish a volume, by gift or loan, to each family where it would probably be useful, and which

nnot be supplied on sale.

Rules for a Volume Distributor.—See that the ooks are so carried and handled as not to be Endeavor to induce each family to purchase

Society, but for their own spiritual benefit.
Keep a memorandum of the books sold, the monies received, and also of the families who are unable or unwilling to purchase, but who would probably make a good use of a book.

Return the books which are not sold, with the nonies received, and a statement of your proceedings, to the Superintendent, on or before the time specified.

Books must not be left with individuals to be

read until purchased; as they would thus be soiled and rendered unsaleable. Be kind and courteous, serious, prayerful, and carnest in your work, remembering that the

salvation of precious souls may depend on your fidelity and success. Endeavor to do something for the eternal

welfare of every individual you meet.

Rules for the Superintendent.—Obtain a distributer for each school district, or neighborhood; place in their hands the requisite quantiy of books; and fix the time within which the ribution is to be completed.

distribution is to be completed.

Take an account of the amount of volumes delivered to each distributer and their value, and see that the full amount is returned in vol-

Revivals.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS. The Columbia Synod of the Cumberland Preshyterian Church met in Fayetteville, Ten. Nov. 15, 1835. The committee on the state of religion, having examined the documents in their possession, report that there have been in the Bigby Preshytery, 116 conversions, 51 accessions, and 30 adult baptisms; in the Tennessee Preshytery, 131 conversions, 87 accessions, and 52 adult baptisms; in the Jackson Preshytery, 144 conversions, 87 accessions, and 52 adult baptisms; in the Jackson Preshytery, 144 conversions, 88 accessions, and Presbytery, 114 conversions, 95 accessions, and 20 adult baptisms; in the Richland Presbytery, 142 conversions, 149 accessions, and 56 adult baptisms. Making in all, 303 conversions, 355 accessions, and 156 adult baptisms.

Although we do not give the number of baptisms, and accessions, and 56 adult baptisms.

tisms, it should not be concluded that no infants have been baptised. We must, however, ex-press our fears that the baptism of infants has been, of late, to some considerable extent neg-

From the Elk Presbytery we have no written nts, but learn from other sources, that

and camp-meetings.

In the Jackson, Bigby, and Richland Presbyteries, there have been precious revivals, though not very extensive. Peace and harmony abound throughout all the Presbyteries, and the faithful labors of your ministers have been evidently

The missionaries thought since they have been informed of the religion of the Whites.

They do not understand it. It has only reached their ears. They wish it to affect their most vital parts.

The missionaries thought the Flatheads and

From the bounds of the Tennessee Presbytery there has been a considerable emigration of our members, thinning our congregations, leaving seats in the churches vacant, and camps

leaving seats in the churches vacant, and camps unoccupied on the camp grounds. And probably, as an attendant evil, a decline of zeal and interest for the prosperity of our common Zion. This paragraph may be applied, to some extent, to all the other Presbyteries.

Your Committee would recommend a more constant attention to Sablath Schools, Temperance Societies, and all the voluntary associations which tend to promote the kingdom of our Saviour. [Cumb. Pres.

nutume, there has been enjoyed a pleasing work of grace in the middle parish of Granville. The ber of about 50, during the time above referred to, have expressed hope in the saving mercy of Christ. On the 1st day of the present month, (the Sabbath on which the labors of Rev. Israel G. Rose closed among the people,) the number of 40 united themselves with the church by profession. The change wrought by this work of grace among that people in various particulars, is peculiarly interesting, and may be recorded with thankfulness to the praise of God's grace .- Greenfield Gaz.

PITTSFIELD ACADEMY, N. H .- The preceptor of this school is greatly encouraged by what the Lord has done and is doing among his pupils. The work of grace, we are informed, continues; many of the scholars have hopefully yielded their hearts to the service of their God and Sa-[N. H. Obs.

RAYMOND, N. H.—A series of religious meetings were recently held in Rev. Mr. Reed's Society, in this town, with evidently good re-Society, in this town, with evidenty good results. Several are beginning to rejoice in the Saviour, and others are asking, what shall we do to be saved. Christians are revived, and appear earnest and fervent in prayer, and in efforts to do good. The glorious truths of the le are made the power of God to salvation, ough the efficacious influences of the Holy rit.

[N. H. Obs.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Dec. 11, 1835.

NEWS FROM MISSIONS.

The following facts were stated at the las Monthly Concert at Park Street. CAPE PALMAS. August 4. Rev. Mr. Wilson and wife enjoyed good health, and have con menced missionary labors. Mr. W. states that the colony is in a prosperous condition.

GREECE. The Synod opposes the use of any other Translation of the Old Testament, than the Septuagint. Mr. King has distributed and sold very many copies of the New Testament. Tracts and School books. He has written home for 10,000 copies of the New Testament. He was never before so encouraged in his work as

CONSTANTINOPLE. The missionaries have hope of the conversion of five young men of promising talents; all priests or literary men, and in situations to exert much influence. The Armenian Theological Seminary under the care of Peshtimaljean, is exerting a decidedly evangelical influence.

JERUSALEM. Mr. Whiting has begun to distribute books among the Pilgrims, who annually resort thither from all parts of Western Windsor, Vt. on Bradford's Atlas, which is the Asia, and neighboring parts of Europe and largest. To Hartland Sumner's Village, is four Africa. He sold some hundreds. They daily miles, north. The "Four corners," so resorted to him for tracts in various languages, and a half west of that. These are the two fice at Jerusalem, as soon as the books can be

health. One Hindoo had been admitted to the some two miles from its mouth, we should church, who is active in promoting Christianity, and promises to be useful. One, who had been suspended, has been restored.

Bradley left, on his his way to Bankok. Mr. Tracy was giving instruction to ten or more Chinese, who professed to be believers in Chris tianity, and desired to be considered as candidates for baptism. The object of a meeting of the First Branch, insead of being in the bend the candidates being misunderstood by some, nearly 20 attended. It seemed very much like Atlas is still worse hee, placing the village on an "inquiry meeting" in America. Some of the south side of the river, a little below the the ten appear truly pious. One of them gain ed his knowledge at a distance, from a book.

CHINA .- Mr. Stevens, Gutzlaff, and servants. attempted to penetrate the country, by ascending the river Min in a boat. After ascending about 70 miles, they were fired upon by the na-tives from both sides of the river, and two of the servants slightly wounded. It was evident that they would not be permitted to proceed, and they returned. It is evident that China cannot be penetrated openly by missionaries at present. Gutzlaff and another gentlemen, on a former occasion, penetrated about 40 miles; but it was through less thickly settled parts, and they met with no man in office. The common people are not averse to intercourse with foreigners. The distribution of books can be carried on along the coast; but under great disadvantages, on account of the opium trade, which is carried on in the same vessels. Ships, trading on the sonst, and yet free from that abomination, are

The Missonaries who received their instruc- | enough to hold so many; but is equally incor ons at the Odeon, sailed on Friday last, in the Brig Massahusetts, Capt. Fletcher, for Smyrna; having been commended to God in prayer by Rev. D. Geene, Secretary of the Board.

MISSION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS .- A letter has been eceived at the Missionary Rooms, from Dr. d. Whitman, who has been on an exploring our among the Western Indians, with Rev Ar Parker It is dated. St. Louis. Nov. 7. Fe left Mr. Parker on the Green River .- a braich of the Colerado of the West, which emples into the Gulf of California. He of the hunters and trappers, among the mountains. Besides these, they found there about 2000 Shosonese and Snake Indians, and about forty lodges of Flatheads and Napersas. The chiefs appeared remarkably well disposed, and documents, but learn from other sources, that there has been increased attention to the support of the Gospel. In the bounds of this Presbytery there seems to have been a more than usual spirituality among both ministers and people; but the gracious outpourings of the spirit have been confined to particular places anxious to receive instruction. The Flatheads and Napersas have received some notions of portion of its contents is wrong. ed their ears. They wish it to affect their most

The missionaries thought the Flatheads and Napersas very important and interesting tribes for missionary labors. Dr. W. returned for the sake of making arrangements, if the Board should think fit, to take in a reinforcement and establish a mission there next Spring. Meanwhile, Mr. Parker will remain, and, in company with his new made Indian, French and English acquantances, will visit Walawalla, Vanconver, and the Methodist Mission, -all which are farthernorth.

According to the statements of the Indians and others it Green River, the Lees, the Methodist Missionaries, dil not visit the Flatheads, but located themselves among the Chenoots, on the Multimma. Perhaps, however, these Chenoots are r family of Flatheads. The Naper sas are, probably the Nez perces, i. e. Bored

YEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Abridgment of Geography, Modern and Ancient compiled chiefly from the Abrege de Geographie of Adrian Balbi. By T. G. Bradford. Accompanied by an Atlas and il-lustrated by Engravings. Boston, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1835, pp. 520, 12mo. It is not nour power to give this work a very

minute examination. Balbi is highly esteemed by good judges. This abridgement is highly menced by some, in whose judgment we have great confidence. From a cursory inspection, we should think it contains a greater unt of valuable information than any other school Geography in use, as well arranged, and as free fron errors. We cannot say that its necticut is 10t the Western boundary of Vermont, as stited on page 30; nor do the Calvinists " include" the Methodists, as stated on page 148. The Engravings, with a few exceptions are tolerable. Some of them are good. Of the atlas, we shall speak below.

A System of Modern Geography, for Schools. Academies and Families, designed to answer the two-folk purpose of a Correct Guide to the Student, and of a Geographical Reading Book. Revised and Improved, Blustrated by a variety of Cuts and Tables, and accomoy a variety of Cuts and Fables, and accom-panied by a new and beautiful Atlas. By Nathaniel G. Huntington, A. M. Hartford, R. White, and Hutchuson & Dwier, 1835, pp. 306, 12mo.

A few minutes after this work had been left at our office, our eye fell upon the following paragraph, in the Saturday Evening Gazette. It is said that Olney has commenced an ac-tion against one Huntington, the publisher of a new Geography, for an infringement of his copy-right. Woodbridge contemplates an ac-

If this is true, the work is probably a good one. Whoever steals abundantly from Woodbridge, steals much good matter. He would be very apt, too, to steal a good arrangement. If th book did not considerably resemble one which we know to be good, and meet with a considerable sale, Woodbridge would not "content plate an action." It has reached a fifth edition The printing is very good; but the cuts are

The Atlases, accompanying these two Geographies, deserve severe criticism. Begin at many of which he gave away. It is intended principal villages. Neither is noticed. Nine buting of miles north from Vindsor, just south mouth of the Queche, is North Hartland, comparatively unimportest, and not noticed. But BOMBAY. The Missionares enjoyed general Hartland is put on the north side of the Quechee, judge, just within the limits of Hartford, in the have Lebanon, N. H. jist south of the mouth SINGAPORE. About the middle of July, Dr. of the Mascomy, which is twice as far from the mouth of White River as it should be. The Village is four or five miles from the place designated. Now go ip White River, 20 miles, of the river, two mes above. Huntington's mouth of the First Brach. Now return to the Connecticut. There s Hanover, N. H. close upon the bank of Mint Brook, and Dartmouth College, a mile or more north from the village, on the bank of the Correcticut,-all wrong. Nearly opposite, there is Norwich, Vt. on the south side of Blood Brook, where nobody lives, instead of the north side, where the village is, We are now only 18 miles from Windsor, and have found so many errors. Farther north, for Oxford, N. H. read Orford; for Watts River, read Wait's River. In other parts of the state, for Waston, read Weston, for Waybridge, Weybridge; for Hineburgh, Hinesburgh, &c. Over the whole map, take notice, that the appearance of a town on the map is no evidence of its importance. There are Holland, and Norton and Lewis, and Burke, all containing probably, less than 1000 inhabitants; and Aver all, the population of which, by the last census, was 1.-Huntington's Map of the same region contains fewer errors, because it is not large Mr.

rect, if not more so, in proportion to To say that some of these places are unim portant, might be a good reason for omitting them, but not for placing them where they are not. Error is perfectly needless; for in Whitelaw's large map of Vermont, and Carrigan's of New Hampshire, the boundaries of the towns and the locations of the villages are given correctly. Such errors are the fruit of unpardonable care

We selected this region, as one by which t test the correctness of these maps, only because we have personal knowledge of the country. speaks of the place, as the general rendezvous If it is not a fair specimen of the whole, it is a singular accident. If it is a fair specimen, the plates ought never to be used again, and, if these maps are sold, the buyer ought to le fully warned of their imperfections.

Olney's map of the same region contains less natter than either of these; but an equal pro-SLAVERY: By Win. E. Channing, Boston

James Munroe & Co. 1835. pp. 165. 12mo. This work disappoints the expectations of all parties, because it adopts and sanctions the irramalities of no party. The Garrison party,we make a distinction between this party and the abolitionists, as between a part and the whole-we think, will not try to claim it. They whole—we think, will not try to claim it. They will be grievously disappointed; for they had given out that Dr. Channing was on their side.

Those at the North, who have sneered at all attention to the subject of slavery, as a fanatical and foolish meddling with other men's matters, are disappointed; for here is something which it will not do to meet with a sneer. The southern clamorers for gagging northern men will be convinced, by the existence of this book, that they have no chance for success.

We have seldom seen a book, on any subject, in which there was so little that we would desire to have otherwise. We think it will command attention, and will do good, both at the north and south; and that its publication will form an era in the history of American slavery.

PARTY MANAGEMENT. - A communication in the Churchman, of Dec. 5, advocates missionary efforts for building up Episcopalianism in New Hampshire. In attempting to show the feisibility of the enterprise, the writer says,

The ejection of Professor Hale from Dat The ejection of Professor Hale from Datamouth College, a Congregational institution, solely because he was an Episcopalian, far from being generally approved, was received with indignation in every part of the State, and it may have a good effect by leading the prejudiced and bigoted to inquire what there is so hateful in Episcopalianism; and if they seek and obtain information relating to the Episcopal doctrines and worship, we cannot doubt that numbers, guided by the clear light of took hat numbers, guided by the clear light of truth, will be added to the Church.

So, then, the assertion, shown to be false by Prof. Hale's own statement, that he was "ejected" "solely because he was an Episcopalian," freedom from errors is perfect; for the Con- is to be reiterated, for the sake, or at least with the expectation, of exciting "indignation in every part of the state" against Congregationalism; and that "indignation" is to lead to inquiry; and that inquiry is to result in conversions to Episopalianism. The trustees of Dartmouth College are to be slandered, and that slander is to excite indignation against them as Congregationalists, and that "indignation" is to be the neans of introducing Episcopalianism. Can it be, that this writer has considered the moral nture of the means, of which he urges his church to avail herself? Has he never read that the wrath of man worketh not the righteous ness of God?' Can he think it possible for his own church to rely on the existence of a general indignation" against Congregationalsts for success, without injury to her own spirit? Does he believe that Episcopal missionaries can labor under the influence of such hopes, without being betrayed into acts, grossly inconsistent with the spirit of the gospel? He must have ritten this without reflection.

There is much to be done for the promotion of piety in New Hampshire; more that all the Congregationalists there can do at present. It's Episcopalians will do some part of it, we will rejoice,-notwithstanding we think ther form of doing it not so good as ours. But if they seek to build themselves up by the aid of " inligration " against other Christians, there is danger that their religion will not he of such a kind, that any wise man can rejoice in its diffusion.

PROF. HALE does not acknowledge that the panphlet of "Alumnus" concerning the abolishing of his office, &c. contains a fair statement of facts. He mertioned to us several instances, in which the facts stated are so explained by other facts, as to appear very differently. " Alumnus," probably, might esplain away these explanatory facts, and Prof. Haie might explain away his explanations, and so on for life. The fact is, that the parties differ in their estimate of the importance of the same facts.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, on Friday, Dec. 4, was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the commo south border of the " Pine Woods." Next, we jail, to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 for keeping the peace two years, and to pay costs of prosecution about \$130, for a libel on Dea. John Stone, distiller, of Salem, Mass. This event is well adapted to excite strong feeling, and we are not sorry that the President's Message, by occupying our columns, compels us to defer remarks till we have had another week to think of it.

It is stated that the Governor of Alabama has made a formal demand on the Governor of New-York, to deliver up Mr. Williams, publisher of the Emancipa-tor, for trial in Alabama, for violating the laws of that State.

The Daily Advertiser states, that the stock of the Western Rail road is all taken up.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was received by apress at the Atlas office in this city, in 26 hours and 50 minutes after its delivery. Aware of the general anxiety to know its contents, on our relations with France, the use of the mails, &c. we have set aside the greater part of the matter prepared for the inside of this paper, including a number of advertisements, and go to press at an earlier hour than usual, o give it to our readers as soon as possible. We put it to press in 50 hours from its delivery.

"JRISH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. A Lectur will be delivered before this Association on Thursday ave ning next, Dec. 17, at half past 7 o'clock, by the Rev. B. Jasax, at Edougion Heil, Franklin Avenue. The publi are invited to attend.

DEATHS. Deaths in this city last week, 43; males, 16; females, 27. At Washington, D. C. Dec. 6, of anoplexy, Hon. Nathamilth, Senator fr. Connecticut, in the 66th year of his age. In this city, Mrs. Marthu, wife of Mr. Joseph Carr, se... fr. Thomas Nash, 27. MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

DECEMBER, 1835.
Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representa

and House of Representatives;
In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of nonmunicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its heaves to improve them may be growned with suclabours to improve them may be crowned with suc

You are assembled at a periad of profound interes You are assembled at a periad of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country having given us a rank in the scale of nations which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that, if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in propring to the disappearance of those apprehensions its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions
which attended our weakness, as once contrasted
with the power of some of the States of the old world,
should we now be solicitous as to those which belong
to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we
must look for the preservation of those causes on
which depend the excellence and the duration of our
happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems founded on the
will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the

will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful when united against exter-nal danger, fail in the more difficult task of properly

and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to this pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of narmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached: and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and forbearance that mark our intercourse with foreign powers,—we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the Northeastern boundary, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due record.

believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this per-plexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive ter-mination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence apend both. believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this ner

its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. The Government has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which has marked our commercial policy;—the happiest effects upon the future trade between the United States and Portugal, are anticipated from it, and the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with that scrappilous fidelity by which his whole conduct has

scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterized, and the hope is indulged, that the

been characterized, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain. Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish Government.

No provision having been made at the last session sinn of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with Cuba stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the Government of Madrid on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister, on his way to Spain, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it acarce ly problable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the United States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent Government, to facil-itatelithe selection and delivery of all we have right a

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Governments of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and this long standing dispute spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable bases. One of the artiseles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negociate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken

tions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negociate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view on the subject, can be anticipated here.

Lask vor attention to the message of my produce.

I ask your attention to the message of my prede-cessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial interwith that subject, communicated to the House Representatives on the 10th January 1825, and 1 January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my pre-decessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the fosting of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects in administration of the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects in administration and provided the confidence of the confidence o on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in

their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels in discrimination is made in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were in het enjoyed when Belgiann and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretension to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans: and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had bug since been referred, has prevented me from picducing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conduionally granted by nets of Congress, alequality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privi-leges conduinnally granted by acts of Congress, al-though the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgment, failed since 1822. I recom-mend, therefore, a review of the Act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an squality, on such terms as Congress shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly powers.

With the Subtime Ports, and all the Governments on the coasts of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Renablic has a serious descriptions.

ar treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send it in the current year, a Minister to the U. States.

A Convention with Mexico for extending the time subject. A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that courtry have awakeued the liveliest solicinde in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, and the strong temptations of the United States. Aware of the strong temptations of the United States, and the strong the subject before them, they state to mind in the dissensions of our immediate. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, to single in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorney of the United States, where indications warranted, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality; while at the same time it has been thought necessary to apprize the Government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both.

From our diplomatic agens in Brazil, Chile, Perd, Central America, Venezula, and New Granada, constant assurance are reserved of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments you will not be a constant own and the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally and avance towards the settlement of them is made owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be still further severely integrity of the constitution of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

has been, and will probably be still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are invelved, may confide is the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution. Unfortunately, rany of the nations of this fermion to the foreigners are still self-tormeted by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engages in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussion of past injuries is fairly begun, fresh toubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed to gether, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whethar justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831.

claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, sin, but in declaring that her has been asknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still regional the payment is, I regret to inform you,

till witheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this storacted controversy, will show how utterly intenable are the grounds upon which this course is at-

tempted to be justified.

In extering upon the duties of my station, I found the Uniied States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France,
for the satisfication of claims, the validity of which was never
justiciable, and has now been most sofemnit admitted by
france berself. The antiquity of these claims, Sher in high jusice, and the aggressing circumstances out of which they
crace, are too familiar to the American People to require du
cription. It is sufficient to any, that, for a period of ten years
ad upwards, our commerce was, with but thise interruption
he subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—agvessions, the ordinary features of which were code-mailtons
(vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in
surreastions, as well of the laws of authors.)

The views taken by his received my approbation, the French government was elsefied, and the negociation was continued. It emissions of the treaty of 1918 a, 1824, received the reminder of the treaty of 1918 a, 1824, received the amount in the sum of more eliman, in part, and promising payment to the amount installments.

The restifications of this tenty were exchanged in Washington on the second of February, 1832, and in five days thereoffer it was laid before Congress, who immediately possed the acts necessary, offour part, is secure to France the commercial advantages c needed to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been sofermly radied by the King of the French, in terms which are scriainly tot mere matters of form, and of which the translation is a follows: "We, approving the above convention, is all and each of the dispositions which are contained in a follows: "We, approving the above convention, is all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do collars, by ourselves, as well as by our heart and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed y and by time pressure, agreed by our hand, we do accepted the successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed y and by time pressure in a set to use in the best reading contrawened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any preference whathever.

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the Cinted States. littine I and by tross preserve, up. 1 from string, on the falltiand word of a King to observe it, and to cause it to be observed
inviolably, withoutever contravening it, or suff-ring it to be
contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under
any preferre whatever.

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the
United States cause of Patin whilst the Cambries were in secsion. The extraordanty, and to us injustices, delays of the
Prench Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, a vie local interaction of the complete of the filment, and to the contraction of the confidence of the contraction of the contraction of the confidence of the contraction of the confidence of the contraction of the contr

ed.

In the meastime, the Government of the United States log full canfidence that a treaty entered into and so many attified by the French King, would be executed in disth, and not doubting that provisions while he made the payment of the first instalment, which was to become on the second day of February, 1830, negotiated a forther amount through the Bank of the United States, When diefart was presented by the holder, with the calculating

This is not the first time that the France has taken exception to the me can Presidents. President Washington President Adams, in the performance the American people, fell under the a the French Directory. The objects uninstry of Charles X, and removed by each by our minister man the spot, try of the present king took exception to last year, putting a construction to the note which first announced a di

d with the

al as to lessen to some extent the act is and the same object can also be e; and the same object can also be e; and the same object can also be e; thereighted the can be caused the can be caused to be can. If, however, after satisfying all check and arise from these sources, the lance in the Treasury should still asc, it would be better to bear with earth can be cocurred, and shall enable us to reach the can be considered and shall enable us to reach the can be considered and important a subject, and your duty to diminish, as far also far at the can be can be called and reitizens as evils which we shall read and reitizens as evils which we shall are we are not prevented by the ad did policy of foreign nations, or those which the defence and independent capins upon us. That we have as towards the relief of our citizens is that we companied the payment and the adoption of the present and the adoption and the adopti lessen to some ex h have accompanied the payment of the payment of the payment of the present reduction from the fact, that compared a diminution of near twenty-five of those for the public debt, have nine millions during the same p that by the continued observant by harmonizing the same p

by harmonizing the great intere-nucleatures and commerce, much plished to diminish the burdens of to increase still further the ente-ce affection of all classes of our cit mbers of our hanne. bare-upon of all classes of our citi-bers of our happy confederacy, the Secretary of the Treasury wi-regard to our financial resource ded, and will afford a safe gui-culations, I think it unnecessary Calculations, I think it a safe gui calculations, I think it unnecessary her observations on that subject her we evidences of the increasing pro-try, not the least gratifying is that all ples from the safes of the public at in the present year, to the unext of the public of the public at in the present year, to the unext of the public of the public of the public at in the present year, to the unext of the public of the public of the public at in the present year, to the unext of the public of the public of the public of the control of the public of the pu

necember 11, 1835. of the French gover

no doubt, may be expected to engage ever, after satisfying all the from these sources, the unthe Treasury should still con-vould be better to bear with the ed, and shall enable us to revise

at Paris

The state of the s tons taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankriptey of many of the State institutions at that period, we should derive from that institution all the security ind benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the sonatitution which are seen to the begun. Eight of the sound currency and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the sonatitution which are seen or to the begun. Eight of the sound in the sound is a sound currency and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the sonatitution which are so that the second of the sonation o

inctions, may be, no doubt, to some extent the source same object can also be associated as as on the present state of our may be expected to engage ser, after satisfying all the from these sources. The man and realizing results corresponding to those which and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly be better to bear with the secontemplated in our tade shall enable us to revise and circumspection which important a subject.
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and attempted on which are and important a subject. Our duty to diminish, as far as we taxation, and to regard all the relaxation, and to regard all the relaxation to the trade and naviens as evils which we shall mitiate on prevented by the adverse is of foreign nations, or those priders of foreign nations, or those priders of foreign nations, or those priders of the relief of our citizens by the carcompanied the payment of the accompanied the payment of the adoption of the present revenue from the fact, that compared with a payment of the sadoption of the present revenue from the fact, that compared with the principle whence they sprang s and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government, for the last four years, and that our expenditure, those for the public debt, have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprang s an endillound army the proposed of the public debt, have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprang s an event of the subject of the subject of the proposed to the sprint of the proposed to the subject of the proposed to the sprint of the proposed to the subject of the subject of the proposed to the subject of the proposed to the subject of the proposed to the print of the proposed to the print o

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The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a
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fundamental princi recollect that the principle whence they sprang a an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their respresentatives, to the subtle progress of its influence.

The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war, with the the genius of all car institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the propular will as a safe regulator of political powers and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable essult, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one Central Government. Lavishpublic disbursements, and corporations with exclaive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and as yet, sound checks and balances of the continuous distriction are centred would be exercised by a few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earning of the great body of the People. Whenever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism

discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the in-terests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce; and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become ne-

cessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have, on former occasions, said, on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States, which has resulted is severing, to some extent, a dangerous connection between a moneyed and political power.—

The duty of the Legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, aprings out of a policy analagous to that which the results of the results of the secretics of the Federal Gov. I need only add to what I have, on former occa-

A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether fr instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other class in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this arganization, voluntary associations were ento this organization, voluntary associations were en-couragel, and inducements held out for their forma-tion, our militia would be in a state of efficient sur-

tion, our militia would be in a state of efficient survice.

Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate pertion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and contining such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementry instruction. We are happily at peace with all the verid. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of effence to other nations, furnish unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the peeple, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is re-ollected that the People are the evereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket military knowledge. Onthe tear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the masket—
Whatever changes await as, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militis.

The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portion of the United States, can, by a direct continuation of the United States from the use of the militis.

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The plan of removing the aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled protein of the United States from the use of them in to be cannied to be considered and settled.

Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to materials to exact the public, for services which its autural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its matural proposities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which its approach to the most public, for services which its approach to the m

a henever its services are required.

A classification of the population offers the most believe than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to be about the distance of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the believe that the provisions of the physician may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that to another, and by calling first for the services of that classe, whether fr instruction or action, which, from class, whether fr instruction or action, which, from the lass, whether fr instruction or action, which, from the last of the provisions of the proposition of the provisions.

Washington, 7th December, 1835.

MARRIAGES. At South Boston, by Rev. Mr. Pairehild, Capt. Lot Joy, At South Boston, by Rev. Mr. Pairehild, Capt. Lot Joy, of Colmsset, to Miss Sally P. Marshail In Weymouth, 3d usst. by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. John Astanpson, of Quincy, to Miss Delta Thayor, of W.

New Sabbath School Library Books.

UST received at the Depository of Am. S. S. Emion, 22 Court street,
Omax; designed to illustrate the Jewish History from B. C. 63, to the Birth of Christ. 223 pages.
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MANE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BRUNSWITCE, Nov. 28th, 1935.

DEAN Six.—I end you becavith a copy of the proceedings of the state of the proceeding of the proceeding of the state of the proceeding of the proceeding of the state of the proceeding of the proceeding of the state of the proceeding of the state of the proceeding of the proceeding of the state of the proceeding of the

We see no other remedy. Colonization has not and never can (5) remove to Africa a hundredth part of this population; and that man is not free, who is required to expatriate himself as the sole condition of liberty. The plea that previous preparation must be made, is negatory: for the whole south is unanimous (6) in laying down these two contradictory propositions—You must not liberate the slaves till they are instructed and elevated, for they are unfit for freedom—You must not instruct and elevated. -You must not instruct and elevate Ireedom—You must not instruct and elevate them while in bondage, for they would revolt and claim their liberty. Besides, men cannot learn to be freemen, while they are held in bonds. A plan for gradual emancipation is fraught with immunerable dangers; for it would multiply the jealousies and troubles which now result from the location of slaves among a class of colored people who are free.—Emancipation is safe, as all history proves (7). Where the system ceases at once, the distinction between and enslaved blacks is at an end; the freed the Maine Society. free and enslaved blacks is at an end; the freed men have motive and opportunity for industry, enterprise, frugality, intellectual and moral improvement, and all that is desirable for man. When oppression lets go its grasp, the madness and revenge which it creates are disarmed. Compulsory service is exchanged for voluntary. A new condition of society is formed, where mutual dependence excites both classes to those efforts which conduce to mutual henefit and the general prosperity and peace. We are fully persuaded, fellow citizens, that slavery is "a curse" to the masters and the country; and that immediate and universal emancipation as a need by the Maine Socity.

6. That deends on the future pleasure of the white and cokred people of the United States. If all, of all colors, should become as much in earnest for it as our fahers were for independence, the whole of "this population" might be colonized, easier than independence was acquired. This, however, we do not expect.

6. Incervet. See the Synod of Kentucky, and various other movements of religious men. It is only a cust majority of southern men, who hold such language.

7. An emancpation by which the slave is made as free as his mater, applied at once and without preparation to all the slaves in a large community where slaves are numerous, is such an event as history does not record. Except in Massachusetts, where the slaves were too few to make much trouble, emancipation, as held by the white and cokred people of the United States. If all, of all colors, should become as much in earnest of "this population" might be colonized, easier than independence as excites both classes to those of "the general population," and that immediate and universal emancipation as a serior in a curset for it as our fabets are fully all colorized. This, however, we do of "the twhole of "the boom earnest of the white and cokred people of the United States. If all, of all colorized, should become as much in earnest for it as our fabets are for it as our fabets were for independe

We have never contemplated this liberation by any other means than the voluntary consent of the owners for individual action, and the legislation of the government under which they live for the legal provisions. Therefore, within the present slaveholding states, it can be fully effected only by the influence of public sentiment there. If the general voice in any state should demand immediate emancipation, that sentiment would change the laws, and each owner would proclaim liberty to his captives. Thus might the measure be effected constitutionally, legally, peacefully, and happily, in all the original states of this confederacy where slavery now exists; for in them their constitutions do not restrict the power of the legislatures over the subject. The younger slaveholding states would need to amend their constitutions states would need to amend their constitutions at the subject. The younger slaveholding states would need to amend their constitutions at the subject. The younger slaveholding states is pledged to quell insurrent, and knows its meaning as well say man; and be treats with scorn those who would spin away what it says of "political action." How far the Maine A. S. Society, by becoming an availity, is a question of some difficulty.

9. The "condjuors" who have been most guilty, harebeen, the authorized agents and official publication of the an around the formation of the union. But even our constitutions have not the Median and the Persian character of immutability to render mischief cean remove this obstacle also.

It is obvious at once, that the efforts of a free people can remove this obstacle also.

It is obvious at once, that the efforts of the

people can remove this obstacle also.
It is obvious at once, that the efforts of the citizens of free states for the abolition of slavery within the limits of other sovereign states, must be confined solely to a moral influence; and such is all the "interference" that abolitionists have employed, or proposed, or designed (8). They

to palish as this as we do. Yo we will palish to palish as this as we do. Yo we will palish to palish as this as we do. Yo we will palish the palish taring it spint on its most material errors. The resolution once which this address was prepared, enforced the committee to prepare as address. The resolution once which this address was prepared, enforced the committee to prepare as address. We have not assolied your social quiet, except containing an expension of the posteries and particularly the propose of this security? that is, of the Main And Survey Society—as except, which is, as will appear in the American and Manuchestta A. Societies.

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NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

wise.

Charleston College.—We had the gratification of stating yesterday, that Council had granted \$2000 per annum for the endowment of a Professorship in the Charleston College. Such was the interest felt by our citizens in this application, that between eight hundred and a thousand names were attached, to the Petition in the course of two days, and Council have, in granting its prayer, only responded to the general sentiment. Indeed we believe there is hardly a dissenting voice on this subject. A deep feeling, pervading all classes, exists for the fate of the College, and the sentiment seems to be now universal, that a local Institution of this kind is essential to the welfare of Charleston. Having now taken the first step towards the establishment of the College on a sure foundation, an application will be made to the Legislature for the endowment of another Professorship, which, should it be granted, as we trust it will be, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

the tract, which he would not have done but for the bully's impudent attempt to frighten a Vir-ginian. The success of this experiment em-boldened another person who lived in the vicin-ity to bid for another tract, but no sooner did he transcend the minimum price than he was surrounded by a band of desperades who would perhaps have mained or killed him, had not the courageous Virginians interposed to save him.

After the sale, the Colonel went to his tand to take possession, and supposing it possible that the occupant might resist his right by force, he took with him his escort of Virginians, but no squatter was to be found; he knew too well what sort of folks he had to deal with. The other poor fellow, however, who had attempted to hid, was murdered a few days afterwards, and the few his presumation in hidding supposed to be for his presumption, in bidding for public land at a public sale, which he had for public land at a public sale, which he had just as much a right to do as those who murdered him. The Col, and his Virginia friends, on the other hand, so far from being attacked, actually became popular with the squatters, who treated them, as a mark of respect for their courage.

[Philad. Gaz.

New and Valuacie First Class Book, THE POPULAR READER;

On the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the other hand, so far from being attacked, not the highest attack and the far of the celebrated Franklin Primer series of School Books.

A Good Temperance A portion of the work has been put under contract, and we are happy to know that one of the terms of the contract was, the problibition of the use of ardent spirits. We consider it a great triumph of the temperance principles, that it should be thus assumed that the immense amount of labor necessary for the construction of this rail road can be performed without the aid of ardent spirits. That one of the most magnificent enterprises of the age is to be carried on and perfected under the honner of the contract was, the contract was directed by the last Legislature, that as special contract should be made for the ppinting of the Revised Statutes of the commonwalls, and Measr. Biss, President of the comparance.

I Landauark.

The Revised Statutes.—It was directed by t

and prepare the marginal notes and index. They have selected Theron Metcalf, of Dednam, and Horace Mann, of Boston, Commissioners, and have contracted with Dutton and Wentworth, State Printers, for the mechanical execution of the work. It will comprise a volume of 940 pages, including a copions index, of 120 or 130, and be printed on the best paper and in the best atyle of typography, and be bound in the best manner of binding law books. The established reputation of the Commissioners in sures perfect accuracy in the essential matter of the volume, which will be in every respect creditable to the Commonwealth. The Constitutions of the United States, and of the State, will precede the Statutes, and of the State, will precede the Statutes, and of the Popular Reader, and he printed with marginal notes, thereby much enhancing the value of the volume. [Trans.]

Monson Academy.

THE Winter Term in Monson Academy.

THE Winter Term in Monson Academy will commence of Monday, Dec. 75. Sw. DAVID E. AUSTIN, Frincipal.

NOTICE. NOTICE:

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the fit of Perkins, Marvin & Co. is by mutual consent d solved.

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ONFORMED to Worcester's Dictionary, with a Progressive Series of Easy Reading Leasons. By L. W. Leonard, Author of the Literary and Scientific Class Hook, and Sequel to Easy Lessons.

RECOMENDATIONS.

Mr. Geo. Tilden—Dear Sir: Having examined "The North American Spelling Hook, conformed to Worcester's Dictionary," which you have lately issued from the press, an personaled that the great simplicity of the lessons, the angle of its arrangement, and the perspicuity and planiness work for the instruction; it a very important elementary work for the instruction; it a very important elementary the instruction; and contributing to the pleasure of the print. Besides the above improvement upon those Spelling Books now in use, the new arrangement of the abbreviations, with additions to them, together with explanations of words from the Latin and French languages, which have come into common use, render important aid to the learn-

come into cattin and French languages, which have come into common use, reader important aid to the learn of interesting and the languages. You're respectfully.

We have examined the above mentioned Spelling Book and concur in the opinion of it expressed by the Rev. Mr. Barstow.

Barstow. For sale by Geo. Tilden, Keene, N. H. and by Hillard.

L.E.M. 3w.

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Tule Subscriber has received, on consignment, another complete set of this variable and beautitul edition of the Latin Classics, which he can sell for Two Pundred and Fylly Dullars; being much less than the subscription price in the sell of the subscription price with Comments; hape, success and success and the subscription price with Comments, Maps, success and success and the subscription price and the subscription of the subscriptio

This volume, which discloses the Juggling of Jesuits, by Richard Baxter; "and by it, the being dead, yet speaketh" is affectionately insertibed to all Junior Theologiaus, who already are consecrated to the "Ministry of Reconditional Particles of the Particles o

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ekness. A Discourse concerning Meekness, of Spirit, by Rev. Mathew Henry. Daily Commu-

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rist, nothing is wanted the gospel, except the n. This is the concurre timony of past ages and twith the instructions of To aid in supplying th Education Society was

all Education of the har chi hundreds of laborers in a to be gathered. That it is success its important enter are absolutely necessary, men who will volunteer in pred office. There are now a more than twelve thousand the United States who out prepare to preach the gost rhousand—not one third are ration for the ministry! He fact! The pressure for a country, not to say any is and agonizing demandarios, has called forth the system. is a very interesting commi-ject prepared by an English was the attentive and praye he pious young men of the faddress follow:

and address to the pious young mer Appeal to the pious young mer States of America, on the subj themselves to the work of the ly Dear and Esteemed Young y Dear and Esteemed Forman secessary as an act of writing, saddress from a stranger and as my defence, both the rea own ministers, and the im-eart, which has long beat st on for your country. Believ eart, which has long hear in for your country. Believe transition of America from my, into that of a free indepengreatest event in the history the last century; and that moral welfare of all the first the last country in the last century in the last century; and that moral welfare of all the first least a most important moral welfare of all the first least anxiety for the rel I feel an anxiety for the rel your tand,

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his my fervent prayers for God would be merciful un them, that his way may be in, his saving health among a these feelings, and under the that I can say some things the greater effect from a foreigne f your own ministers, I take the ssing you on the subject, contract one, of devoting yourselve Christian ministry, instead of iful occupations. This is my it success in stirring the hear to devote yourselves to the d in spreading divine truth, ding up the church of Christ, a ernal purpose of infinite ben the design for which the Son e design for which the Son cross, blessing your count world, peopling the region sing happiness through ete How glorious, how so Is such a work in realit ch of man? Is it in truth

And is there a mind so g so earthly and sensual, as not the fired by an object at once so o glorious? Pious young men er upon this magnificent real take your seat, and grasp the cost, before you hire yourselves nammon for the precarious wagold; before you fix and settle th, for time, and perhaps, in for eternity, pause and considered will relinquish this high dist that earth, or all the brighte-born hopes, have to present. n quite aware that to a ce vate Christiain can in his r ese same objects; but what ath living for nothing else d how delightful the reflec-ely for God, for Christ, for r rtal souls; this is indeed to

sed to deny me, that there is on between the existence of

al ministry, and the support an ligion in the world. Religion of to prosper and extend itself, to the number and activity of these of interests of interests. rs of righteousness. The ing on his work in the ying on his work in the earny, see exclusion of others, but as the to a considerable extent, the condition of tracts, and especially injuries, the visits of pious person of the irreligious, and Chr. earth; s of the irreligions, and Chris All these are important, inn to the world's moral welfare blessed by the Spirit of God for dessed by the Spirit of God for Imyriads. But the preaching properly qualified and appoints the great instrument for the mers and the edification of belief hing of the cross is the power diam. Faith cometh by hearing, of enters the soul of man through the great and hearing; but for through the medium of the eyel at are saved through that of the arrough the medium of the ey at are saved through that of the connected with the ministerial es adaptation as a moral means for and sanctification of the hube apread of religion in the wos, of course, for its success, upod; but it is in heautiful harmoness of our means constitution to the same of our means constitution. s of our mental constitution. tory of Christianity from its f history of Christianity from its fon to the present moment, we she closely connected has been its as ministry of the word. Where sajoyed, as in many situations of trait valley, and in many of your cas, it is well to send an immediate pay of tracts, Bibles, and school of minister must follow—the mora incomplete without him. His minister must follow—the moral complete without him. His lift human face divine," and pass adence, are the appropriate and tatte of God, for carrying on the he moral wilderness. He is the he all the rest but the implements aday.

ary, on side this, young men, and men as the subject: it is the ministry of must evangelize your country; you a people, must stand or fall with the societies and do it alone; and indeed, it is is the great power, the fly-wheel tha